

THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD.

Every Friday by
THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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AT CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., PENDING

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HAPPY HOOLIGAN AND HIS "SIX HUNDRED."

"What is going to happen to the moving picture shows?" is the question being asked everywhere you go in Cape Girardeau.

We believe the City Council will permit them to open on Sunday. This prohibition is not based upon the knowledge that the lawmakers plan to vote to repeal the old ordinances, but because right usually prevails.

There has never been a single legitimate reason advanced for keeping the theaters closed. The leaders of the campaign to prevent the playhouses from opening have not confined themselves to arguments in favor of their side of the question. They have resorted to a line of slander and denunciation that is an insult to intelligence.

There was once a time when lawmakers could be bullied into passing useless laws and killing good laws, but that day is gone. Coercion merely antagonizes men who have opinions of their own, and The Tribune gladly admits that the men who compose the City Council of Cape Girardeau are fully competent to pass on the merits and demerits of a measure.

A little coterie of people who profess to know what everybody in this city needs and who have delegated themselves to see that the people get it, are just now attempting to say how the City Council shall decide the moving picture show question.

Everybody who has had the temerity to take a stand in opposition to the "six hundred," have been branded immoral, whether they are men or women. Business men have been singled out especially as loathsome characters, simply because they believe other people should have the right to go to picture plays, if they choose to.

These efficient purists began their campaign with the announcement that the plan to open the theaters was conceived by Satan; that it would degrade the good people and bring shame upon the city. We do not doubt that some of those opposing the picture shows are honest in their contention and to these good people we ask this question: Is it a greater sin to open the picture shows by fair means than it is to violate the ten commandments?

Is it holy to brand a good man or a good woman as being loose morally, when the person making the charge knows that the accusation is untrue? Isn't that hypocrisy? Isn't it worse than hypocrisy when the cloak of the church is used to back up the charge?

That may be a new brand of religion, but it will not receive the support of those who believe in the biblical injunction which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Some of those who pretend to believe that it is sinful to look at a moving picture show on the Sabbath, run their automobiles into a garage on the way to church and have them repaired while their pastor delivers his Sunday sermon.

The humor of the old proverb: "Consistency, thou art a jewel," seems good enough for a comic supplement when applied to the actions of some of the opponents of the moving picture shows.

Happy Hooligan in his pulpit days was no funnier than the leaders of the "six hundred."

JUDGE PAAR'S VICTORY

By a vote which was little short of spectacular, the people of this county yesterday sent the opponents of Judge William Paar to the junk heap. Stubblefield, Flentze and Naefer are repudiated, and the contemptible methods which they used to injure Mr. Paar were obliterated with them.

The campaign which they waged was in violation of all rules of decency. They worked under cover from the beginning of their fight until the voters went to the polls. Then tactics were an insult to intelligence and a blot on the two old parties. These political transgressions worked as demerits and they worked as repudiations. They pooled their interests and worked beneath a veil for men on both tickets.

But what did their underhanded methods win for them? They simply led their friends to slaughter.

The Tribune sympathizes with Judge Haupt. He was a victim of his managers. But he deserves no sympathy. A man who permits his guardians to fight his opponent as Judge Haupt did cannot expect anything but repudiation.

Judge Haupt is an honest man, and if he was just as intelligent as he is honest, he might have at least made a respectable showing in the primaries yesterday. But he received just what he deserved. He simply permitted a clique of discredited politicians to make a clown out of him.

The Tribune did not intend to take an active part in the campaign before the primaries. It planned to make its fight after the men had been nominated. But when we discovered that the Stubblefield-Flentze-Naefer combination had lined up to defeat Mr. Paar, we simply called the attention of the voters to the scheme, and they did the rest.

The people will always do what is right, and the primaries yesterday magnified the virtues of the primary system over the old convention plan. If the Republicans who were chosen yesterday had been selected by a delegate convention, the Stubblefield-Flentze-Naefer gang probably would have named the ticket.

When candidates were chosen at conventions, the people were gagged. But those days are gone never to return. This is now a government of the people by the people and for the people.

The renomination of Judge Paar brings gladness to The Tribune and sadness to the enemies of Mr. Paar and this newspaper. But we made a clean fight against unclean methods and right prevailed over wrong.

Judge Paar is to be congratulated upon his splendid victory, and the Republicans deserve much praise for repudiating the gang which tried to rob him of his good name.

\$59,000,000 A DAY IS PRICE OF WAR

Experts Show Cost of Maintaining the 10,000,000 Men Who Are in Armies.

WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING.

A day
What it will cost with
Seven Powers at war \$59,000,000
Another estimate by
famous French statistician
18,000,000
titian for four European Powers
18,000,000
Herr Schaffé, former member Austrian cabinet estimates cost to
France, Russia, Austria and Germany at
5,400,000
England
5,100,000
France
5,100,000
Russia
5,600,000
Germany
5,000,000
Austria
2,600,000

London, Aug. 5.—A daily expenditure of \$59,000,000!

That is the estimated cost of armed conflict between France, Russia, Germany, England, and Austria. Were the Balkan nations included it would bring the total to a much higher sum.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese conflict there was much discussion of a possible European war, although no one accepted it seriously at that time. M. Jules Roche, the famous French statistician however, studied the problem carefully and estimated that a war involving the five nations named would cost \$5,000,000,000 the first two months.

Most of the conclusions arrived at by M. Roche were based on figures of expenditures for previous wars. We allowed for the difference in cost, for modern warfare is much more costly even than warfare at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. His calculations may be summarized:

In January 1871, the actual cost per day to the French treasury, according to the Boissin-Lajoinie official report, was 16,000,000 francs or \$5,200,000. This for 600,000 men under arms. The actual cost per day of every man under arms during the entire period of the war was exactly 13 francs 38 centimes. Into the costs of forage and of keep of horse, which are usually figured at the rate of say one dollar a day for each horse, M. Roche did not go. But even with the figures for the war of 1870-71 before him, he admitted that it was no easy matter to estimate the financial expenditure of a great war that might happen in our times. He continued:

"Conditions generally have considerably changed within the last thirty years, and warfare is now far more expensive. To begin with, the number of men under arms in France, on a declaration of war, would be far greater than in 1870.

France then began by putting 600,000 men into the field; but in the next great war in which she may be engaged, her military organization is such that within forty-eight hours she can mobilize in round figures, 2,000,000 men and 600,000 horses and mules.

The first troops to be called up would be the thirteen 'classes' of active and active reserve troops. Each 'class' numbers 160,000 men, so that the actual number of men to be mobilized at once would be 2,080,000. Against this the Germans can pit 2,550,000 men, the Austrians 1,300,000 men, and Italy 1,200,000 men."

With France, Russia, Germany, Austria and Great Britain at war, there are now somewhere near 10,000,000 men in the armies alone, not to mention the navies of the Powers nor the armies of Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Greece, and other small nations either now involved or likely to become involved, it can be seen that M. Roche's estimate in reality is a conservative one as applied to the present situation, since M. Roche did not figure in the Balkan nations.

The estimates of M. Roche are based on an outlay of \$3.12 a day for each man in each army. It may be that M. Roche has far underestimated the cost. Dr. Charles Richey, a statistician of the University of Paris, published a very exhaustive calculation at the time of the Balkan War in which \$54,000,000 was the estimated daily expenditure. Dr. Richey estimates the expenditures as follows, if Germany, England, France, Russia, Italy, Austria and Roumania were all engaged:

Provisioning of troops \$12,500,000
Feeding of horses 1,000,000
Pay 4,250,000
Wages, arsenals and har-

WHY AUSTRIA WENT TO WAR WITH SERBIA

Continued from first page

Austria was having difficulties at home. Nearly half of Austria's population is Slav, although, of course, the ruling forces are Teutonic and Magyar, or Hungarian. The Serbs of the various Slav provinces of Austria were fermenting revolution. Russia intriguing was making trouble and Austria's aid of Bulgaria had alienated the affections of Roumania, which hitherto had been which now practically became a part of the Triple Entente.

As a result of it all Austria gained but one victory. By causing the formation of the Albanian kingdom, Austria had prevented Serbia from obtaining a seaport, the principal ambition of the Slav monarchy. But in doing this Austria brought herself into complications with Italy, which country had cast envious eyes on Albania and it looked for a time as if there would be serious clashes between the two nations.

Austria then found herself in somewhat a precarious situation. She was threatened with destruction through intrigue, diplomacy and revolution. On her border she was threatened by Serb and Rumanian. Russia was a serious danger in the North. Austria's only salvation was Germany, and if Germany would stand by Austria it was the opinion of Austrian statesmen that it would be better for Austria to settle the Slav question at once with her armies rather than wait and perhaps be destroyed anyway in the long run. A demand for war became strong. Newspapers and public men were practically demanding a test of strength between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente when the Archduke Ferdinand was slain as the alleged result of a Serb plot, hatchery, it was claimed, in Serbia. Austria promptly seized upon this as a pretext for demanding a 'show down.'

The situation has changed since 1909. Russia was prepared for war, as also was Great Britain. If Russia came to the aid of Serbia it was certain that Germany would mobilize her armies in support of Austria. Germany in the field would be certain to bring France into the situation, with a view of avenging herself for the Franco-Prussian war. Great Britain then would be expected to stand by her allies of the Triple Entente. Diplomats also argued that Great Britain would consider that Austria and the Balkan States, night triumph, and Germany opposing Russia, France leaving England alone in the future to face the question of German expansion, and at therefore it would be better for Great Britain to take part in the war and aid Russia, France and the Balkans in putting a final end to German and Austrian power in Europe.

bers	1,000,000
Mobilization	2,000,000
Transport of foodstuffs, weapons, etc.	4,000,000
Ammunition—	
Infantry	4,000,000
Artillery	1,250,000
Ship artillery	375,000
Fitting out of Army	4,000,000
Ambulance service	500,000
Movement of ships	500,000
Deficit in taxes	10,000,000
Support for population, without means	6,750,000
Requisitions damage to towns, bridges, etc.	2,000,000
Total	\$54,125,000

On this basis if a general European war lasted only as long as the brief Franco-Prussian war in 1870, the outlay would exceed five thousand million dollars.

GLENN'S STORE STOCK HERE.

The Glenn Mercantile Co., in keeping with the reputation it has always enjoyed as a modern and up-to-date establishment, has recently purchased an enormous new supply of midsummer and fall goods. A large portion of this order was received yesterday afternoon and is being placed on display as rapidly as can be arranged by the corps of efficient and courteous assistants who under the able management and direction of President D. A. Glenn have helped to maintain its present high standard.

Shoppers should not neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity to make early selections from this choice new stock.

Martin Keller of Gordonsville was in the city yesterday, where he marketed his last load of old corn. Mr. Keller states that the demand is so great that he encountered no difficulty in disposing of 800 bushels at 70 cents per bushel.

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Runabout	-	-	440
Town Car	-	-	690

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(in the United States of America only)

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And should we reach this production we agree to pay as the buyer's share from \$40 to \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Ford Motor Co.

Hope-Cotner

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SPENCER HANGED; KILLED A TEACHER

Slayer of Woman Goes to Gallows Repeating the Psalms.

Chicago, July 31.—Henry Spencer, who murdered Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, a tango teacher, 10 months ago at Wayne, Ill., a small interurban station, was hanged today at Wheaton, Ill. Spencer lured Mrs. Rexroat to Wayne with a promise of professional engagement, shot her through the head, took her suit case and diamond ring and placed the body on the railroad tracks, the night of September 27, 1913.

Standing on the trap Spencer repeated three psalms and paid tribute to the kindness of Mrs. William Evans, who had been interested in his spiritual condition and had sought to aid him.

His crime was a sordid murder and robbery, but when Spencer was captured by accident, after a long search, he leaped into the limelight by a detailed confession of more than a score of unsolved murders.

Recited Details of Many Crimes

In this recital he showed himself to have been at least a close student of how each of his alleged victims had been done to death. Police of half a dozen cities in different states plunged into the task of checking over Spencer's confession and writing the word "solved" under long-abandoned murder mysteries in their districts.

Investigation proved that Spencer was in jail most of the time he had said he was out murdering policeman and servant girls. His confession was tossed aside as nonsense, but Spencer had gained his end. He had made a national figure of horror out of himself for a few days, had a grim joke on the police and had laid the foundation for an insanity defense in his trial.

Unmoved by Fate.

Spencer was unmoved by his conviction, which came promptly at the hands of a Wheaton jury, in spite of the prisoner's efforts to prove himself insane by shouting at the judge and witnesses and haranguing the audience. He preserved his composure

SCHOOL BOARD SPURNS LAWYER

Going to be Sued But Members Decide They Need No Attorney.

The school board last night refused to employ an attorney to represent it in the impending suits growing out of the order to discontinue the work on the new high school.

J. H. Felt & Co., of Kansas City, the architects, two days ago ordered Contractor Vogelsang of Cape Girardeau to quit work, alleging that the construction was not up to specifications.

Upon the advice of his attorney, Mr. Vogelsang is preparing to bring suit for damages against the School Board. W. H. Bridges made the motion to employ an attorney, but owing to the feud existing between the members of the board, he could not get a second. He repeated the motion three times, and then President Phillips, established precedent by seconding Bridges' motion from the chair.

The motion lacked one vote to carry. Dr. Walker, Mr. Phillips and Capt. Bridges voted for an attorney. But under a ruling of the board it requires four votes to carry a vote which calls for an expense.

The Board let the contract for publishing 1,000 copies of the report of public schools, which amounted to something over \$200. It also authorized the superintendent to buy chairs for the school and awarded the contract for window shades and the contract for window shades to Al Brinkopf. This amounted to \$82.58.

obtain a new trial or clemency. He said he was glad to die, and showed no signs of breaking down. Shortly after his conviction he professed Christianity.

Mrs. Rexroat taught tango dancing at South Side public amusement park. She had been married several times, the last time to a down-state farmer.

Sam Frissell came up from Chaffee last evening to get his auto which had been in a local shop for repair.

CAPE FOUNDRY IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Continued from first page

The water pressure was strong and at times the streams went scurrying high over the top of the building. Bystanders commented upon the force of the water.

When the blaze was at its height spectators surrounded the burning foundry from all sides. Main street was crowded three blocks back from the scene of the fire.

G. P. Klenke who is employed at Ilmo, is visiting his family in this city.

Tom McClure, of McClure, Ill., spent Thursday in the Cape purchasing mules.

B. B. Gilman of Fulton, Mo., spent Wednesday with Dr. J. W. Berry of this city. Mr. Gilman is on his way to Rosa Clara, Ill., and left Thursday morning for Cairo.

CRIPPLED BOY IS CURED.

Operation in St. Louis Corrects Defects in Melvin Holland's Feet.

Melvin Holland, the little club-footed boy, for whom a subscription was raised several months ago by the citizens of this place, in order that he might have his feet straightened by surgical operation, is reported to be almost well.

Dr. Alexander Horowitz, orthopedic surgeon of St. John's Hospital in St. Louis, yesterday advised Dr. J. D. Porterfield, Jr., that the last manipulations of the little fellow's feet would be made that day. He stated that braces would be used for one month, after which the patient would be discharged with the corrections permanently made.

Melvin was a very enthusiastic boy when he departed for St. Louis with Dr. Porterfield. He anxiously looked forward to the time when he could run and play with the other boys, and on the day of his departure he confided to a Tribune representative that he was "sure going to have a bicycle" just as soon as he got his feet straightened.